

Dog Law.

We call the attention of all interested in this State to the inadequacy of the existing dog law. If a dog kills your sheep, you must prove that the owner knew the dog to be a sheep-killing crab, before you can obtain damage. As the law now is, it is worth nothing. Let the members of the next Legislature be posted and instructed to have the law so shaped as to afford protection. We like a good dog as well as any one, but these worthless, roving, sheep-killing whelps we want to see exterminated.

Sprouting Honey Locust Seed.

J. W. PRASMAN, of Davenport, Ia., has replied to Mr. Diminy's enquiry in regard to honey locust seed, more in detail than we did, and which we take pleasure in publishing. It is as follows:

Davenport, Iowa, March 15, 1870.

DEAR SIR:—I see you ask through the Advertiser the proper mode of preparing honey locust seed before planting. Col. Furnas has answered you partially, and if you have no objection I will give you the full mode of procedure.

Have your seed well cleaned out and kept dry until your ground is perfectly warm, which would be about 20th of May. Then put your seed in a light vessel. Fill the vessel with hot boiling water; cover the vessel or tub with an old blanket or twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and at that time take the seed out, run through a sieve coarse enough to let the dry seed through. All seed that pass through the sieve should be placed in the tub again, and hot water poured over it, and repeat this process until the water is nearly clear. Then your plants are sown nearly three inches apart, immediately covered with two inches. They will soon come up, and if properly cultivated, will make a growth from two to three feet the first year.

I grow honey locust for hedges, and shall plant out all I can get before the middle of the spring. Should you have more seed than you want, I will buy it of you. I shall place my nursery to that place this spring, and should you have occasion to visit that place, please come early, as I shall be glad to make your acquaintance; and hereafter if you have any, or can get the same Honey Locust seed, I will sell you very cheaply. Yours very respectfully, J. W. PRASMAN.

From Johnson County.

TCUMSECH, March 19, 1870.

Col. R. W. Furnas, Ed. Advertiser.

SIR:—At no time in our history, as a country, has the prospect for a prosperous and a brilliant future been more flattering than those at present are to the farmers, although the low price of grain last fall was not without its effects in retarding improvements generally; yet, extensive preparations are being made for the spring campaign, and the acres that will be sown and planted this year will more than double that of last season.

But the most permanent improvements will be made in planting fruit trees, which are now treasured in the ground and ready for spring planting. The most of this stock was purchased from an agent of an Ohio Nursery, and delivered at Brownville last October, and thus, in many cases they were hauled in the open air and sun for fifty miles, then "cheeled" in the ground for protection until the proper season arrives for planting.

I do not like the above system very well. I would prefer to buy stock of home dealers, as far as possible, trees acclimated here, and going direct to the nursery where they are grown; take them fresh from the ground and replant as soon as possible, so that they would not be out of the ground more than two or three days, instead of many weeks. I think by this method that but few trees would die, and those that live would be more healthy, grow faster, come to maturity earlier, and fruit sooner.

If I were to buy trees in the fall, I would plant in the orchard immediately; and I know of no great difference between fall and spring, any more than the fall season is very short, and many might plant out of season then, which would be as injurious to the tree as late planting in the spring.

Forest trees are giving much attention; and now to find a farm without a grove planted, "is the exception and not the rule." I think the area of young timber now growing, and what will be planted this year, will greatly exceed that of natural growth. So in a few years we may find some beautiful parks and artificial forests on the once nearly treeless prairies of Nebraska. The principal timber is the cottonwood. The soft maple is also largely cultivated, as well as the Walnut.

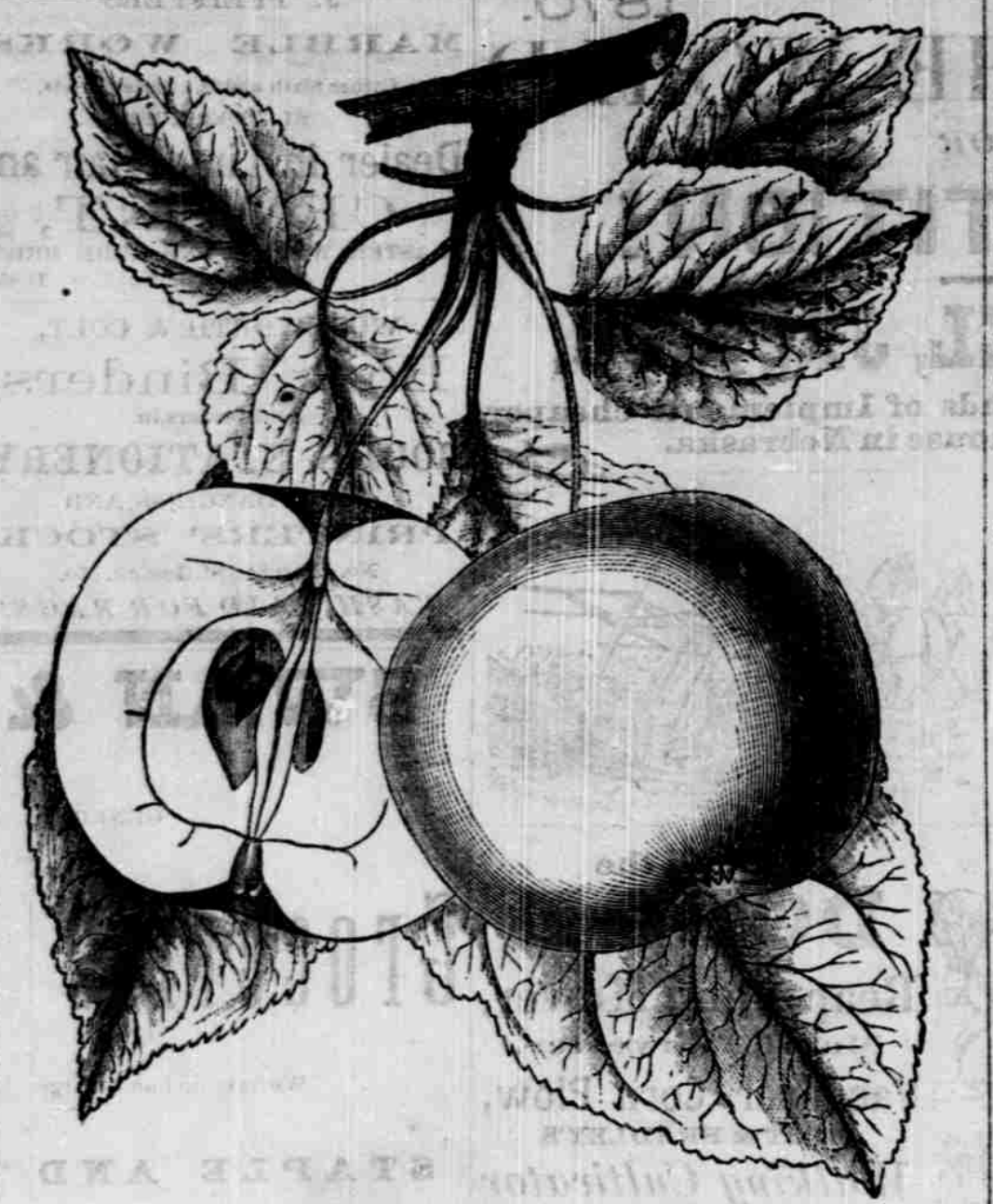
Hedging is also favorably remembered, and hundreds of miles will be set out this season. The Osage Orange is the only kind that is used much, and we can boast of some very fine hedges that are now sufficient to turn stock. Our friend, Mr. Ellisworth, has about twenty-five miles that is two and three years old.

Yours, FRANK M. DIMINY.

Constitution and By-Laws for Farmers' Clubs.

We copy the following as a guide for those who wish to organize Farmers' Clubs. It is the Constitution and By-Laws of the St. Louis Farmers' Club:

CONSTITUTION. I. This organization shall be known as the Farmers' Club. II. It is the object of the club to improve the members in the theory and practice of agriculture, and the dissemination of knowledge on all subjects connected with the same. III. Its members shall consist of such persons as shall sign the Constitution and By-Laws, and pay annually the sum of one dollar.



MARENGO WINTER CRAB. Fruit large for its class, bright warm red, flesh yellowish white, crisp, juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid. In eating from early winter to late spring. Grown and for sale by C. ANDREWS, Marengo, McHenry County, Illinois, to whom we are indebted for the above cut.

NEW HARROWS.—We examined a new harrow made by Mr. JOHN WORTHING, which we are inclined to think more favorably of than anything we have before seen in that line. It is all iron, the frame made in zig-zag shape, which throws the teeth in proper shape. It is called the "zig-zag harrow." One can be seen at Worthing's Commission House in Main street.

Another new harrow made by FRANZ HELMER, a double revolving machine, is admired by many and said to possess desirable features. Can be seen at his shop on Main street.

Why Fruit Trees are Barren. Trees that expend all their forces in the production of wood growth can produce little or no fruit. Indeed, it is not possible for any tree to produce a fruit germ, and not again in some way disorganize it, unless the wood growth shall cease in time for the leaves to elaborate enough to form a fruit. Both leaf and fruit the following year, or until a part of the leaves shall attain to nearly or quite their full size. That this is so will be apparent, when we observe that the leaves which appear first in the Spring, we form in the previous year, in all their parts, and in the embryo state, contained each individual cell found in them when fully grown.

The question to ask when there is no addition to the number of cells, how do the leaves grow? The answer is, that the only difference we can see between an embryo leaf and one fully grown, is in the size of the leaf cells. As growth begins in the spring, these small cells which are formed the previous year, begin to expand. Each individual cell thus enlarges until it is nearly or quite as large as the cells of the fully grown leaf. These leaves are composed of full size. To further illustrate this, let us suppose, on a brick wall that each brick at the same time was gradually to expand to several hundred times its present diameter, and you have just what takes place in the growth of an embryo leaf. Here we have a tree in possession of a full grown leaf. This leaf did not form in the fall, but was formed by the tree the preceding year.

To produce and sustain this cellular enlargement, there had been stored the previous year a large share of nutriment in the buds, and in other parts of the tree. This nutriment must be not only sufficient to feed the embryo leaves, but must also be sufficient to produce the small cells of the leaf, which are rootless and spongy. These new leaves and sponges are a tree's laboratory. And those leaves and sponges first grown were made, with the exception of what was left out of the material that was stored by the tree during the growth of the previous year. When these vegetable stores are in sufficient supply to do this, and the nutriment also, then we shall hear little about improper fertilization. On the other hand, had the food been consumed the previous year, by ripening an over crop of fruit, or making a very abundant store a sufficient amount of plant food to perform its three-fold office in the production of leaves and roots with their sponges and fruit.

In this connection a part of the leaf, and a larger part of the fruit buds, yield up their nourishment, which goes to the production of root and leaf growth. The tree, therefore, is barren of fruit for the summer, its whole growth being required to recuperate its own vigor. Such trees often bloom freely, and then cast their blossoms. With this occurs uniform persons attribute to the tree, but the truth is, as supposed that the rain must have washed away the pollen.—Dr. Bell, Kansas Farmer.

How the Timber Goes. The present consumption of wood in the United States is enormous. One hundred and fifty acres of the best timber is cut every year to supply the demands for railway sleepers, and for railroad buildings, repairs, and cars, the annual expenditure in wood is thirty-eight millions of dollars. In a single year the locomotives in the United States consume fifty-six million dollars worth of wood. There are in the whole country more than four hundred thousand artisans in wood; and if the value of their labor is one dollar per day, they consume in the production of the country represents an amount of nearly five hundred millions of dollars per annum.

It will be seen, therefore, how extensive and how interesting a subject upon the production of lumber. Probably laws will have eventually to be enacted by the State Legislatures to prevent such destruction of the forests as will be likely to result in natural injury to the country, and it may be necessary to encourage the planting of forests, to meet the demands of the country.

"A C. J." a correspondent of the Gazette, gives the following recipe for grafting: Four parts of resin, three parts of beeswax, and three of lard, melted together, make a good wax. It takes a bunch of wax, and is much handier to work with, and will make a better job to coat waxes with. This can be done by tearing the wax into strips from 1 to 2 inches wide, and dropping them into the mixture while cooking. It should be permitted to get cool, enough before the waxes are taken out, so that sufficient will stick to them to glue nicely.

JORDAN'S NURSERY.

Established in 1859. We now occupy 125 Acres and 4000 feet of greenhouse in the propagation of Trees and Plants. Our business is exclusively in the Nursery. Our ambition is to furnish the Planters Good Stock, true to representation, at the lowest prices.

Table listing various plants and their prices, including Dahlias, Verbenas, and Verbena, with prices per dozen and per 100.

Also a general assortment of plants, shrubs, and ornamental stock at low prices. Catalogues free. No charge for packing greenhouse plants.

J. M. Jordan, 2125th St. St. Louis, Mo. Hereby inform the citizens of Nebraska and surrounding counties that I am now manufacturing the CELEBRATED Double Diamond Corn Plow, which I warrant to give entire satisfaction.

REFERENCES: Isaac Howard, Stewart (Chastan) Wm Bennett, M. Hordan, Robert Hill, Samuel Leeper, John Gillmore, Wm Franklin, Riley Kelly, Wm Stewart, John Stewart, J. McDonald, Silas Peery, T. Smith, D. Martin, Chas White, L. White, Wm White, A. Adair, Dr. Newby.

IMPROVED FOR 1870. WEIR'S PATENT BEEHIVE. With Heavy Axles, Diamond Twisted Shovels and 4-Foot Neck Yoke. MANUFACTURED BY WEIR PLOW COMPANY, MONMOUTH, ILL.

THE BEST STOCK FOR THE LEAST MONEY!! SHELDON'S IMPROVED COMPOUND PURE BRED POLTRY. FINEST IN THE COUNTRY. Beautifully Illustrated Price and Descriptive Circulars.

WILLOW DALE NURSERIES AND FRUIT FARM. WILLOW DALE, CHESTER CO., PENNSYLVANIA. 50,000 Peach Trees, One year old from bud, 15 to 18 feet high.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED. FOR SALE BY Plant Bros., Pratt & Co., St. Louis, Mo. 24-1

Greer's Garden Seeds. VEGETABLE & FLOWER GARDEN. Dress's Garden Calendar for 1870, containing full descriptive list of the above, (44 pages), bound in paper, with engravings, and two colored plates of "New Orleans" and "Orleans" flower seeds. Price, 25 cents.

100,000 APPLE ROOT GRAFTS. 88 per 1,000; \$70 per 10,000. 30,000 one year old Grafted Apple Trees, 16 to 24 inches high, \$25 per 100. ROSES.—Dunedin Bambi and Felicite, 1 year old, \$1 per dozen; \$8 per 100; \$2 per 1,000.

BEASON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND CORN PLOW.

Every Plow Warranted to GIVE SATISFACTION. MANUFACTURED BY J. H. BEASON, Main-st., Brownville, Nebraska.

Hereby inform the citizens of Nebraska and surrounding counties that I am now manufacturing the CELEBRATED Double Diamond Corn Plow, which I warrant to give entire satisfaction.

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2,000,000 Hedge Plants!

Cheapest and Best yet offered. 100,000 Extra fine Apple Trees, 2 and 3 years old. 60,000 Nice, well branched Apple Trees, at \$30 per M.

MARENGO WINTER CRAB OR SIBERIAN APPLE! Address, C. ANDREWS, Marengo, McHenry County, Illinois.

500,000 FOREST TREES! SPRING OF 1870. The undersigned can furnish an unlimited number of well grown Forest Trees.

FOREST TREES of the most desirable varieties for transplanting. LUFKIN & CRAIN, 1124 N. 11th St., Chicago, Ill.

THE LONDON NURSERIES. To SEND FOR A COPY. A splendid lot of one year old Apple Trees—GROWN IN WIDE NURSERY BEDS—of best sorts, at \$100 per 1000.

ROBERT DOUGLAS & SON, IMPORTERS OF PEAR AND EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Native Evergreen and Apple Seeds, WAUKEGAN, ILL.

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A. C. MOORE, Poland & China Hogs.

For purity of blood, and being well bred, these hogs are superior to any other raised in this country. They are large and fine, and of superior size, and may be raised on any soil, and will flourish in any climate.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The question is frequently asked: "What makes or constitutes the Poland & China Hog?" They were produced from three pure and distinct breeds of Hogs—all of which were imported, namely: Poland, Big Headed China, and Blood.

FOREST TREES of the most desirable varieties for transplanting. LUFKIN & CRAIN, 1124 N. 11th St., Chicago, Ill.

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ROSES BY MAIL.

We will send, postpaid, and securely packed, 1000 Roses in three kinds; viz: two kinds, \$1.00 per 1000, and one kind, \$1.50 per 1000. DUNEDIN & CONRAD, 21-25th St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE SURPRISE OATS. We are now receiving orders for our new crop of Surprise Oats, which are of superior quality, and may be raised on any soil, and will flourish in any climate.

FOREST TREES of the most desirable varieties for transplanting. LUFKIN & CRAIN, 1124 N. 11th St., Chicago, Ill.

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